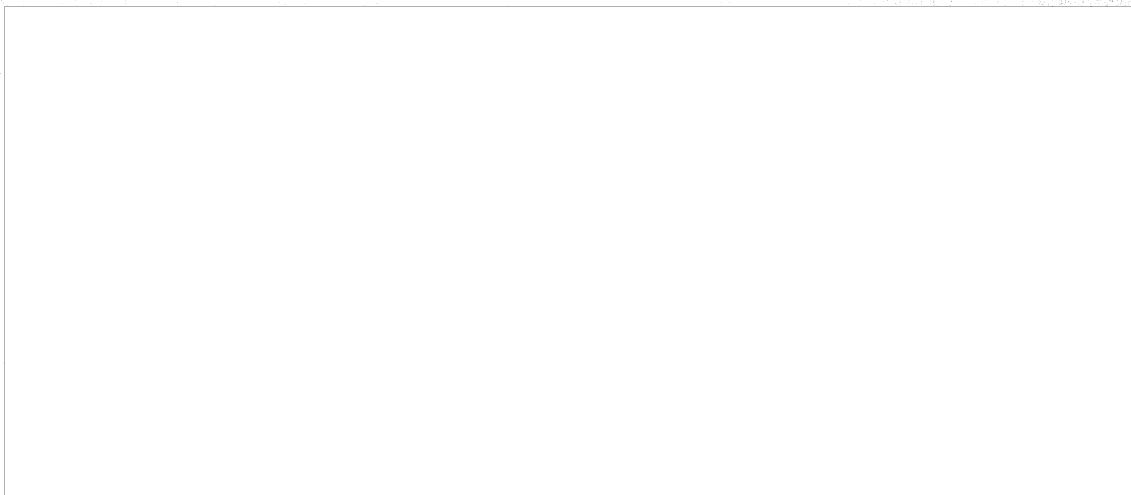




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Title: Kiev Electrical Engineering Institutions (USSR)
Source: Russian Newspapers, Books, USSR, 1931 - 1950

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Authors in parentheses refer to appended list of sources.⁷

The government training school for telephone, telegraph and radio operators mentioned in paragraph 2 of Report No. CC-3-24712, 11 Dec 1950, was probably the Slav Politekhnikum of Communications.

During the period source attended this school, presumably 1929-1932, this tekhnikum (specialized secondary technical school) was under the administration of the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraph. The course of study was 3 years, and the school's enrollment was 150 students.⁽¹⁾

The People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraph became the People's Commissariat of Communications on 17 January 1932 ⁽²⁾, and the Ministry of Communications on 15 March 1946 ⁽³⁾.⁷

As far as is known, this tekhnikum is at present administered by the Ministry of Communications, and its academic program supervised by the Ministry of Higher Education USSR. Up to 1943, people's commissariats were responsible both for administration and supervision of academic programs of schools under their administration; in 1943 responsibility for the study program was placed in the hands of the Committee on Higher School Affairs under the Council of People's Commissars USSR.⁽⁴⁾ In 1946, this committee became the Ministry of Higher Education USSR.⁷

No information is available as to the tekhnikum's address, physical facilities, number of students enrolled, names, positions and backgrounds of the key faculty personnel. The same is true of the two other tekchnikums and one higher educational institution discussed below.

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Although no information is available on the content and duration of the courses of study offered specifically by the Kiev Politekhnikum of Communications, this can be surmised from information available on similar technical schools. The Moscow Politekhnikum of Communication named V. I. Fedkol'skiy, under the Ministry of Communications, for example, trains electrical technicians in long-distance telephone communications, local telephone communications, telegraph and photo communications, radio communication and radio broadcasting, line and cable communication equipment, postal communications, and planners for communications enterprises. Courses range from 3 years for postal communication technicians and planners for communications enterprises, to 4 years for electrical technicians.(5)

Another example, the Alma-Ata Elektrotekhnicheskii of Communications has divisions of wire and radio communications. The wire communications division trains technicians in long-distance telephone communications, local telephone communications, telegraph communications, and line and cable communication equipment; the radio communications division trains technicians for radio communications and radio broadcasting. Graduates of the wire communications division are assigned to work in long-distance and local telephone stations and plants manufacturing telephone and telegraph equipment; or they may be assigned to repair and maintenance of communications equipment or planning, construction and installation of new communications equipment. Graduates of the radio communications division are assigned to work at radio broadcasting and radio receiving stations, radio relay stations, plants manufacturing radio equipment, or to planning, construction and installation of radio equipment.(6)

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Eligible to enter communications technical schools are persons 14-30 years of age, having not less than a seventh-grade education, capable of passing entrance examinations in Russian language and literature, Constitution of the USSR, and mathematics. Persons who completed seventh, eighth, or ninth grades with grades of "excellent" are exempt from examinations. Graduates of the tenth grade are accepted into special groups with a 2'-year course of instruction. Stipends are provided for all who pass entrance examinations with grades of "4" or better.(6)

Other educational institutions in Kiev which train telephone, telegraph, and radio operators are:

The Kiev Electromechanics Technical School of the Ministry of Transportation, which trains technicians for railroad telephone and telegraph communications. The course of instruction is 4 years. The address of the technical school is Kiev, Zholeznodorozhnaya koloniya, Stationnaya ulitsa, 3.(7)

The Kiev Red Banner School of Communications named V. I. Lenin, which trains officers for the signal troops of the Soviet Army. The school, located at Moskovskaya ulitsa, 37, in Kiev, accepts men 18-22 years of age with completed secondary education who are physically fit for combat duty.(8)

The Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnical Institute, Dnest-Litovskoye shosse, 39, has faculties of radio and electrical engineering. The course of instruction is 5 1/2 years.(9)

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SOURCES

1. Spravochnik "Vse! SSSR," published by the Transinformatsiya Publishing House of the People's Commissariat of Transportation, Moscow, 1931, p 620 of the Address-Reference Section
2. Sovetskaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 41, 1936, p 214
3. Sovetskaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, USSR Supplement, 1948, p 739
4. Vysshaya Shkola (Basic Degrees, Orders, and Instructions), compiled by I. I. Novichovskiy, edited by A. N. Khodzhayeva, All-Union Committee on Higher School Affairs, Council of People's Commissars USSR, Moscow, published by "Sovetskaya Nauka" Publishing House, 1945, p 22
5. Spravochnik dlya postupavshichikh v tekhnicheskuyu v 1950 g., Ministry of Higher Education USSR, Moscow, published by the "Toskovskaya Pravda" Publishing House, p 47
6. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 3 Jun 50
7. Sudok, 2 Jun 50
8. Pravda Muravinsk, 22 Jun 50
9. Spravochnik dlya postupavshichikh v vysshiye uchebnyye zavedeniya SSSR v 1950 g., Ministry of Higher Education USSR, Moscow, published by the "Sovetskaya Nauka" State Publishing House, 1950, p 94

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